

TO SETTLE BOUNDARY

Tribunal to Be Named by the President and King Edward.

WILL BE MUCH OPPOSITION

Western Senators Believe That There is Nothing to Arbitrate About the Line and That No Change is Desirable.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—There was some discussion to-day in the executive session of the Senate with reference to making public the treaty recently negotiated by Secretary Hay and Sir Michael Herbert for a settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute. Owing to the fact that a number of articles are in French, it was decided to wait a translation before making the treaty public. The secretary of the Senate was directed to procure a translation.

The treaty provides for a boundary line tribunal of six members—three to be named by the President and three by the King of England. The treaty provides that the King of England shall consider the treaty between Great Britain and Russia of 1825 and the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867. The text of certain articles in these treaties is quoted and a series of questions relating to their interpretation is laid down for the guidance of the tribunal. These questions mainly refer to the lines which the boundary shall take, whether the line should be determined by the line of the mountains, or by the line of the mountains and the line of the mountains shall constitute the eastern boundary.

MEETING IN LONDON.
It is provided that the first meeting of the boundary tribunal shall be in London. The decision is to be made as soon as possible after the arguments are concluded, and within three months, unless the President or the King, acting by common action, extend the time.

As soon as a decision has been sent to the contracting parties each shall send one or more scientific experts to lay down the boundary line in accordance with the decision. Should there be a failure of the majority to agree on any of the points submitted, the respective governments are to be notified through the agents.

While there was no discussion of the terms of the treaty on the floor of the Senate in to-day's executive session, some conferences among Senators were held with reference to it, and the fact became generally known that the agreement would not be accomplished without opposition. The Northwestern Senators manifest especial opposition, taking the ground that there is nothing to arbitrate; that the terms of the treaty of 1825 are clear, and that if there should chance to be a decision against the United States, this country would not accomplish the desired result.

YOUNGER'S STORE IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

(Continued from First Page.)

Glenn's Falls	2,500
German American	5,000
London and Lancashire	2,500
Virginia Fire and Marine	5,000
Westchester Fire (stock)	7,500
Westchester (fixtures)	500
Greenwich	5,000
Georgia Home	5,000
Queen	5,000
Central	5,000
Citizens of Missouri	2,500
Williamson City	2,500
Home of New York	5,000
Hartford	5,000
Philadelphia Underwriters	5,000
Fire Association	2,500
Phoenix, of London	2,500

Total \$36,500
The fire was discovered at 3:30 o'clock by J. E. Whitaker, who is employed by merchants in that particular vicinity in the capacity of a special watchman. He sounded the alarm from Box No. 84 at the corner of Cary and Third Streets, Company No. 7 being the first to respond to the call. They were followed closely by Chief Puller and the men from the headquarters on Broad Street.

A GENERAL ALARM.
In the meantime another alarm had been sounded from Box No. 81, but ere the apparatus from the other Thirtieth Street engine had reached the scene of the conflagration, Chief Puller, who having realized at a glance the seriousness of the fire and the great probability of a more extensive loss, sounded the three whistles, a signal to which every apparatus in the city responded.

Engines and hose wagons from the extreme western end of the city and from Pulaski street, hastened to the burning store, as a result of which, within twenty minutes after the discovery of the blaze, nine streams were playing on the fire, while eight steamers were exerting themselves in furnishing increased pressure.

POLICE ON SCENE.
With the sounding of the dreaded three whistles the police in the First and Second Districts got busy, and in a short time Captain Shinnaker had five men on the scene.

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited.
Few are entirely free from it.
Pale, weak, puffy children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it.
Common indications are bunces in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

"My daughter had scrofula, with eleven sores on her neck and about her ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla was highly recommended and she took it and was cured. She is now in good health." Mrs. J. H. Jones, Parker City, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.



When selecting Scarfs one instinctively thinks of HER. If there were no women in the world, the cravat makers would go down the pike into oblivion within 30 days.

Our new ones—(cravats—not girls)—are bright enough to please the brightest eyes—and brighten the dullest man. \$1.00.

Imperial and Four-in-Hands, that came in early in the season and have been selling at \$1.00 are now \$0.50. 500 ones are \$85.40.

O.H. Berry & Co.
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

Virginia Street side of the fire, while Sergeant Sowell, of the Second, was on the Shockoe Slip side with two or three men.

Fire lines were hastily drawn, and the huge crowd, which had gathered at the first sound of the bells, had been driven outside of danger and sufficiently far back to keep them from hindering the firemen in the discharge of their duties.

As the fire was not equipped with a badge was given permission to enter lines, as a result of which an over-zealous policeman worked a hardship on several newspaper men, whose duty called them in closer proximity to the blaze. He was nearly out of patience when he was told to get out of the press a privilege accorded them always, and would listen to no explanations, not even so much as calling his superior officer that matters might be straightened out.

When Company No. 1 arrived on the scene it was almost impossible to locate the blaze, volleys upon volleys of smoke making it a matter of impossibility for a human being to enter the building from the front, where these men had stationed themselves. And when the other apparatus and fire ladders commenced arriving, too, experienced a similar trouble, although four companies were stationed in the rear of the building, pouring water into the fiery furnace from the Crenshaw Warehouse on Shockoe Slip.

If the firemen were puzzled as to the exact location of the fire, the public at large, the immense throng of interested spectators, were wholly at sea, a dozen different rumors being passed from one to another. First it was this firm and next it was that, and so on until the immense conflagration had nearly exhausted its energy on the interior of the building.

Probably the largest bunch of people collected on Shockoe Slip and in the vicinity of Thirtieth and Cary Streets, and from the moment the department arrived, the place was nearly out of sight, hundreds upon hundreds looked in and out the doors of the Crenshaw Warehouse, only to be driven back by the dense volumes of smoke. Yet they remained, despite the drizzling rain and unpleasant weather, waiting about from one place to another in mid-seemingly an inch deep.

WATER PRESSURE STRONG.
As the one department after another reached the scene Chief Puller stationed them where, to his judgment, they would do the most good. An engine was anchored at every plug in the vicinity, one being stationed as far as Third and Thirtieth Streets, from which place pumped a strong stream to the ladders in the rear of the building.

Companies 2, 4, 8 and 9 were engaged upon the conflagration from the Crenshaw Warehouse, the second named playing two streams of water upon the fire. In the front were Nos. 2, 7 and 1, while the two truck companies were engaged all about the place, ready to assist with their ladders and axes in dozens of different places.

Almost immediately upon the arrival of the department and the initiation of the engine, the water pressure was so great that could have been desired, the eight lines of hose throwing water much higher than the roof of the building, and breaking the windows as if they were paper.

With this magnificent pressure the firemen were able to cope with the blaze, and while there was no chance in the world of the fire spreading to the building and its contents, the department was not without check the course of the blaze and keep it confined entirely to the place where it originated. With a poor pressure this would have been impossible, for the fire displayed a strong tendency to get away out and attack and consume the row of buildings along Cary Street.

GALLANT WORK OF FIREMEN.
When the first place was surrounded Chief Puller and representatives of every headquarters in the city were engaged in a regular monthly meeting of the firemen's Relief Association at the corner of the street, the Thirtieth and Cary, from whence the alarm was sounded, every single soul realizing that the locality was dangerous and remembering other conflagrations in the vicinity.

Upon no other occasion in the history of the department have the fire ladders displayed more willingness to work than they did that night. They responded with alacrity to every order from the chief, and every available inch of hose was on the blaze in a comparatively short time.

No spraying was necessary, the men battling with the flames with vengeance, the crowd breaking in doors and that cutting wires that the ladder might be raised and ranise around raised over the rapidly spreading flames.

EXTENSION AVOIDED.
When it became rumored that it did shortly after the arrival of the firemen, that ten pounds of powder in two cases were in the doomed building, people com-

menced backing back, grave apprehension for the safety of the building being presented on every side. It was realized the havoc that could be wrought by an explosion of this amount of powder.

Before any one was aware of his intention, Second Lieutenant Staff, of No. 2, had effected an entrance to the lower floor of the building, where the powder was stored. Suffering from the intense heat and scarcely able to breathe or see on account of the dense smoke, he groped his way about the place, and the powder cases, he was just in time.

Grasping the two cans firmly he dashed from the door just as the blaze burst through the thin partition. When he reached the street, he threw the powder cases, and the heat to which they had been subjected, and had been a minute later the explosion would have most certainly occurred, wrecking the building and scattering the debris for yards in the vicinity of the fire.

BURNED RAPIDLY.
The fire, which is supposed to have originated in the center of the building, burned rapidly, using the elevator shaft as a medium for spreading over the three floors of the building. Working both ways from the center, the light and highly combustible groceries furnishing fine fuel for the flames, the fire had soon spread to the front and rear, and the whole place was in flames. But yet there was no perceptible blaze.

Finally the fire reached the northern end of the building, where the lightest stuff was stored. Here it gained a foothold, and water from the hose failed to have its effect, and suddenly and fiercely the blaze burst forth from the front with the fury of a demon. For a few minutes they burned brightly, lighting up the heavens and adding splendor to the scene, and the water soon worked its wonder, the blaze being beaten back and once more confined within the building. After this there was no spectacular display, the fire burning slowly but surely on the inside, burning up dollar upon dollar of valuable stock.

UNDER CONTROL.
Within one and one-half hours after the alarm had been given, Chief Puller had the fire under control, and he proceeded to light for himself a cigar, giving orders as he smoked. He had gained a deserved victory.

Not caring, however, to lose the advantage gained, the Chief ordered his men on the front side into the building, and one after another the three companies, with the aid of ladders, were on the second and third floors.

Captain Figg, of No. 2, accompanied by Fireman Raffo, Perdue, Norman and Parsons, soon had the fire under control, and the Chief ordered the three companies to the Fulton headquarters, followed by Volunteers Samuels and Mitchell, were on the third. These two companies advanced as far back as the uncertain floor would permit, and hundreds upon hundreds of gallons of water were poured from this side into the burning mass below.

ORIGIN UNKNOWN.
Much mystery surrounds the origin of the conflagration, but it is thought by those who should be in a position to know that it came from the lower floor of the middle building from defective electric wiring. This theory has been disputed, however.

When the blaze was first discovered by Night Watchman Whitaker, he was in company with Patrolman Hackett, of the First District. They were standing in light on the second floor of the middle building, which they at first thought came from a gas jet. Shortly smoke was seen to arise, and the night watchman hastened to give the alarm, while the policeman kept an eye on the blaze, attempting to effect an entrance to the lower floor of the building.

It is stated that there was no stove in the middle building, but that the elevator was in this structure, and it is operated by means of a dynamo, which is supplied with electricity from the city wires. These facts lead to the belief that the building was fired from defective wiring, the insulation at some point probably having worn off, allowing the current to get next the wood work.

SECOND FLOOR RECENTLY.
The destruction of the three buildings last night was the second time within less than a year that a similar loss has been suffered by the same company at the same locality. Last February, just a few days later, the place was almost totally destroyed, but the loss at that time was not quite so large as it was last night.

Chief Puller, in speaking of the fire after the department had returned to headquarters, said to a representative of The Times-Dispatch that he wished to congratulate his men, and he was unable to say which company did the best work, all worked so heroically.

After the blaze had been subdued a force of men was left with an engine to watch the smoldering embers, and late pedestrians saw the unusual spectacle of a crowd of jolly firemen gathered around a bonfire in the street, making coffee.

FIRE YOUNGER TALKS

Will Open Up In Some Other Place as Soon as Possible.

So far as could be ascertained last night, the building will be restored at once and will be again occupied by Mr. Younger.

The latter was at the fire early and stayed until it was over. His purpose is at once to take in stock and open up for business at some other place until he can get back at the old stand. When questioned about the matter last night Mr. Younger said, in effect:

"The value of the stock I would fix at \$30,000 or thereabouts. It is impossible to state how it was distributed. The place was filled with groceries of all sorts, preserved goods, whiskey, butter and lard, woodwork, etc. The loss appears to be complete. I haven't gotten into the place yet, and shan't be able to do so before to-morrow, but so far as I have been able to judge, there is practically nothing left which isn't in one way or another damaged beyond repair."

"I shall of course open up for business again as soon as I can. I shall begin at once to arrange about new stock."

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE

The Water Supply Excellent—Crowd Well Handled by the Police.

The fire was discovered by Private Watchman Whitaker, who at first thought it was a gas jet left burning. His attention was called to the peculiar light by Patrolman Hackett, who saw it from Fourteenth Street.

The water service was the best in years. All the engines were working from the twenty-four inch mains.

There was abundance of water. Even a slight rain added its supply.

The police, under Captain Shinnaker, were soon on the scene and adjusted the guard lines in a hurry. The crowd was easily handled by them.

No. 9 engine, the elephant of the department, worked like a charm. It supplied two splendid streams during the fire.

The work of Fireman Raffo was heroic in removing several cans of smokeless powder from a safe which was in the heart of the fire.

Engine Company No. 8 did guard duty over the remaining portion of the city during the fire. Fortunately the company did not have to leave its quarters.

Broke His Arm.
A small boy, son of Mr. John Kessiah, of No. 98 E. Clay Street, fell while running to the fire last night and broke his arm. He was made comfortable by the ambulance surgeon and sent home.

WANTS PART OF REWARD

Negro Claims to Have Helped Capture Jefferson Davis.

TELLS A DIFFERENT STORY

The Old Report That Mr. Davis Was Disguised Is Pronounced Absolutely Without Any Foundation in Truth.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—John Camm, an ex-Union soldier, living in Gretna, is preparing to file claim for a reward for assisting in the capture of Jefferson Davis. There still remains in the United States treasury an unexpended appropriation of \$1,000 for this purpose, and Mr. Camm, who has already received one payment for his services, believes the money is rightfully his. He has prepared his army record papers and will file them. His account of the capture of Jefferson Davis is of especial interest, and explodes the old tradition that the Confederate leader attempted to escape from the Union soldiers in his wife's garb.

NO TRUTH IN IT.
Following is Mr. Camm's account: "It was, according to the best of my recollection, about the 7th of May, 1863, when I, John C. Camm, captain of the First Ohio Cavalry, myself and twenty-eight Union soldiers of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry were detailed to get information about and if possible arrest Jefferson Davis and those who were with him. We were then in Macon, Ga.

"We located Mr. Davis' camp on the morning of May 10th. It was about 4 o'clock, but there were several persons up, and Mr. Davis himself was just preparing to go to a spring near by and get a bucket of water. He had on a heavy rain-coat, and it was threatening weather, and the coat was thrown over his head. He was taken by surprise for the report that he tried to escape in his wife's clothes. His wife was with him at the time, but it was man's clothes which he wore. Mr. Davis quickly submitted to the arrest, as did the whole party, and we returned with them to General Wilson's headquarters."

General DuCharme with 500 men advanced up the Camatagua River. President Castro sent a force of 1,000 troops against him under General Alcantara, who took the rebels by surprise and routed them after a seven hours' fight. Alcantara captured thirty officers and 200 soldiers, forty thousand rounds and all the rebels' reserve ammunition and fifty animals. The balance of DuCharme's army fled in the direction of Orizoco.

TWO FAVORITES AT CRESCENT CITY

If You Dare and Brush By Got First Money on New Orleans Track.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW ORLEANS, La., February 3.—If You Dare and Brush By were the only winning favorites to-day. Summary: First race—seven furlongs—Right and True (6 to 1), Lady Alberta (7 to 1) second, Marshal Neil (8 to 5) third. Time, 1:31.5.

Second race—one mile, selling—Thane (5 to 1), Denny Duffy (4 to 1) second, Sue Johnson (5 to 1) third. Time, 1:47.5.

Third race—mile and seventy yards—Rankin (12 to 5), Pothen (6 to 2) second, Flintlock (5 to 1) third. Time, 2:14.

Fourth race—handicap, six furlongs—If You Dare (2 to 5), Kalama (6 to 1) second, Frank Rice (5 to 1) third. Time, 1:33.5.

Fifth race—six furlongs—Paramount (5 to 1), Burke Cochran (4 to 1) second, Senator Morrison (8 to 5) third. Time, 1:38.5.

Sixth race—six furlongs—Brush By (5 to 1), Cleary (6 to 1) second, Fair Lass (10 to 1) third. Time, 1:36.5.

HOWITZERS WIN HONORS AS OF OLD

Many Members Receive Medals for Excellent Attendance and Work. Delightful Dance Follows.

Fully five hundred persons were in attendance on the monthly inspection of the Howitzers' full-dress inspection last night. Following the inspection and business meeting a delightful dance was participated in by many and greatly enjoyed.

Several members of the battery received medals for excellencies attained during the past year. Those who were given gold medals for attendance for the past twelve months were: Sergeant P. H. Eubank, private, Corporal E. C. Wood, private, Private J. E. Colson, 58; Sergeant W. W. Polindexter, 96; Musician F. P. Cowardin, 64. Those receiving second prizes, silver medals, were Sergeant H. P. Polindexter, 32; Corporal J. C. Pollard, 31; Corporal George E. Wray, 60. Those receiving medals for faithful discharge of duty were: Sergeant W. W. Polindexter and Corporal E. C. Rees.

Sergeant Eubank was presented with a handsome watch chain as chief of the section attached the highest attendance during 1907. Sergeant Eubank has charge of the fourth section.

He and his section will make the race for the prize this year.

Captain W. M. Myers presented the medals with appropriate remarks.

Privates P. E. Bell and E. W. Rayle were appointed corporals. Following these delightful exercises the dance was enjoyed by at least 500 couples were on the floor at a single time.

The crowd was orderly and gentlemanly as possible and ladies attending exercises at the Armory may rest assured that no liquor drinking or intoxicated persons are allowed to enter the building.

The Howitzers are planning for a great dance on the 20th of this month. This is for the benefit of the New Orleans Trip.

Jack Root to Meet McCooy.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, February 3.—J. H. Herman, of the International Athletic Club, of Port Erie, succeeded in making two matches for his club to-day. Kid McCooy and Jack Root signed articles to fight for the club for a purse of \$5,000 on March 10th and both men and the club posted forfeits. George Gardner signed an agreement to meet McCooy a month later.

Broke His Arm.
A small boy, son of Mr. John Kessiah, of No. 98 E. Clay Street, fell while running to the fire last night and broke his arm. He was made comfortable by the ambulance surgeon and sent home.

AWAITING ANOTHER PROPOSITION NOW

(Continued from First Page.)

a half hour or more in an informal conversation with the Venezuelan ambassador. The President is most anxious that the blockade be raised at the earliest possible moment, and it is believed that this fact will have considerable weight with Emperor William.

Citizens of Mexico also have claims against Venezuela, and that Government has asked to be put on an equal footing with the other nations when the blockade is raised.

Mexico's intention was communicated to Minister Bown to-day by the Mexican Ambassador.

VENEZUELAN QUESTION DISCUSSED BY CABINET

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President Roosevelt and all the members of his Cabinet were in session for an hour and a half to-day. The Venezuelan question was under consideration for some time, but at the conclusion of the meeting no member of the Cabinet would discuss for publication this phase of the meeting. It can be said that this government, while deeply interested in the pending negotiations, has taken no part in the controversy. Both the President and his Cabinet are entirely hopeful of an early adjustment of the difficulty, although it is realized fully that serious obstacles remain yet to be overcome.

GREAT VICTORY FOR GOVERNMENT

CARACAS, February 3.—The Government troops under Alcantara, a graduate from West Point, have defeated a force of rebels numbering 800 under the revolutionary general, DuCharme, on the Camatagua River (about fifty miles south of Caracas). The rebels were routed; their ammunition and 200 prisoners were captured.

On the receipt of the news of the victory prices on the Stock Exchange here jumped four points.

Since the rout of General Alcantara and his army of 18,000 men, President Castro, near Lavitioria, October 18th, the remainder of the rebel forces has been dispersed in all directions. These scattered bodies of rebels, believing that arms and ammunition had been landed, lately reentered and to the number of about 2,000, under Generala Rolando and DuCharme, assembled at Altagracia, at the entrance to the gulf of Maracaibo and at Orizoco, a village sixty miles south of Caracas.

General DuCharme with 500 men advanced up the Camatagua River. President Castro sent a force of 1,000 troops against him under General Alcantara, who took the rebels by surprise and routed them after a seven hours' fight. Alcantara captured thirty officers and 200 soldiers, forty thousand rounds and all the rebels' reserve ammunition and fifty animals. The balance of DuCharme's army fled in the direction of Orizoco.

BRITISH PUBLIC OPPOSE LANSLOWNE

(By Associated Press.)
BERLIN, February 3.—The German ambassador at London, Count Wolff-Meternich, in a dispatch to his government, referring to British public opinion on the Venezuelan question and the British attitude in consequence thereof, says the government is conscious of lack of popular support in its association with Germany, especially of the disapproval of the middle classes.

The ambassador ventures the opinion that Lansdowne's position is weakened through loss of public support and that the Cabinet is in a mood to accept almost any way out of the Venezuelan question.

He further states that the British public is not blind to the fact that the sum to be periodically paid or the time in which the debt must be paid off.

ALLIES ATTITUDE IS MISUNDERSTOOD

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, February 3.—The Telegram Company says that it is officially incorrect to state that the attitude of the allies regarding the so-called priority claims against Venezuela has been misinterpreted, thus increasing the complications. It is explained that the allies do not insist on the precedence of their claims over others, but insist that they shall be regarded as separate, to be dealt with between themselves and Venezuela. Until a specific arrangement is made for the satisfaction of their claims they are determined to continue the blockade.

It further states that the allies do not blind Venezuela regarding the sum to be periodically paid or the time in which the debt must be paid off.

Negro Labor.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SPANISH OAKS, Va., February 3.—Farmers find it very difficult to get labor for the farms. The negro laborers are scarce, and the white laborers are not willing to take the place of the negro.

Lycium Course.

The entertainment given last night at the Y. M. C. A. under the auspices of the Richmond Lycium proved one of the most enjoyable of the entire course. The recital by Mrs. Bertha Kerns Baker was most thorough and enjoyed by a large audience. The recital was entitled "If I Were a King."

Owing to the fire, which served to distract the audience somewhat, the entertainment did not last as long as the twenty minutes after the scheduled time.

HON. HAL. D. FLOOD GAVE DINNER PARTY

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3.—Representative Flood gave a dinner party at the New Willard to-night, having as his guests Representative and Mrs. Olmstead, Miss Hagner, Miss Eliza Bates and Representative Underwood. After dinner the party went to the National Theatre to see Miss Ethel Barrymore in "A Bunch of Carrots" and a "Country Mouse."

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Mary Jane Talley.
Dr. John P. Winn, of this city, received a telegram yesterday announcing the death of his aunt, Mary Jane Talley, at her home, near Trenton, Miss. In Cumberland county. The news came as a surprise, though Mrs. Talley was known to be in feeble health and had never been away from an attack of pneumonia, suffered some months ago. Mrs. Talley was one of the most widely known and most generally beloved women of her section of the State. Her husband, Dr. Edwin P. Talley, who died some years ago, was long one of the leading physicians of Cumberland. Deceased was the last of the children of Captain John Winn of Winchester, Fauquier county, and had a large family, connected throughout Virginia. Mrs. Talley is only survived by one of her children, Mrs. W. H. Hanes, a devoted daughter, with whom she had made her home since the death of Dr. Talley. She had been a consistent Christian since early womanhood and her long life of eighty-four years was filled with charitable deeds and acts of kindness.

The interment will be made probably to-day in the family cemetery of Vansville, Fauquier county.

Mrs. W. B. Whitlock.
The death of Mrs. W. B. Whitlock, wife of Captain William B. Whitlock, which occurred yesterday morning at 7 o'clock at her residence, No. 513 North Twenty-fourth Street, comes as a great shock to her many friends. She had been a consistent Christian since early womanhood and her long life of eighty-four years was filled with charitable deeds and acts of kindness.

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